









### 莫思科各界紀念中山

杜洛斯基演說中山事績

莫思科十三日電：三月十二日莫思科各界紀念中山逝世週年紀念會，杜洛斯基演說中山事績，謂中山先生之革命事業，乃中國革命之基礎，其革命之目的，在於建立一個獨立、自由、平等之國家，其革命之方法，在於發動民眾，實行國民革命。杜氏演說時，全場熱烈掌聲，莫思科各界對中山先生之革命事業，表示極大之同情與支持。

英下院質問專家

據倫敦二十日電：英下院今日下午開會，討論中國局勢，英外交部長貝文答覆議員之質問，謂中國局勢之發展，將視國際形勢之變化而定，英政府將繼續支持中國之革命事業，並呼籲國際社會共同努力，以促進中國之和平與統一。

中亞各國擬用臘

柏林十四日電：中亞各國政府，今日在柏林舉行會議，討論中亞各國之政治與經濟問題，會議決定，將成立一個中亞各國之聯盟，以促進中亞各國之合作與發展，並呼籲國際社會支持中亞各國之革命事業。

英礦業委員會停止

據倫敦二十日電：英礦業委員會，今日宣佈停止工作，該委員會之成立，旨在研究英國礦業之發展與改革，但由於該委員會之工作，與英國政府之政策相抵觸，故決定停止工作。

日政府增加預算

東京二十日電：日本政府今日宣佈，將增加本年度之預算，以應付日益增長之軍費與行政開支，日本政府表示，將繼續致力於國家之建設與發展，並呼籲國民支持政府之政策。

義國大風雪

柏林十四日電：義國境內，今日發生大風雪，造成嚴重之交通阻礙與人員傷亡，義國政府已下令停止一切戶外活動，並呼籲民眾留在室內，以避風雪。

方本仁決攻鄂

某軍事機關，今日宣佈，方本仁已決定進攻湖北省，該機關表示，方氏之進攻，旨在統一中國，並呼籲國民支持方氏之革命事業。

閻錫山佔領鄂鄂

自謂係阻止北上豫軍，閻錫山今日宣佈，已佔領湖北省，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業，閻氏表示，將繼續致力於國家之建設與發展。

### 方振武在東昌

現正與魯軍大戰

方振武在東昌，現正與魯軍大戰，方氏表示，將繼續致力於國家之建設與發展，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

賈德耀果消極耶

原因府方把持政務，賈德耀今日宣佈，將消極處理政務，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

李雲龍率部回陝

亦亞武已抵華陰，李雲龍今日宣佈，率部返回陝西，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

法權會昨討論法典

出京調查從天津起，法權會今日宣佈，將討論法典，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

楊虎臣擊退吳新田

鳳縣已被楊克復，楊虎臣今日宣佈，已擊退吳新田，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

閻周在蘇招兵

馬玉仁向孫策請兵，閻周今日宣佈，將在蘇州招兵，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

熱中國奉和議

派代表赴魯寧各處，熱中國今日宣佈，將與魯寧各處達成和議，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

曾克復恢復自由

昨下午二時出司令部，曾克復今日宣佈，已恢復自由，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

### 十四機關訴苦

謂官吏欠薪

十四機關訴苦，謂官吏欠薪，該機關表示，將繼續致力於國家之建設與發展，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

內部查賬結果

前內部查賬結果，內部查賬今日宣佈，已結束，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

西安附近之布防

兵力約六萬之衆，西安附近之布防，今日宣佈，已結束，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

日國會之怪

議員對案之怪，日國會今日宣佈，將討論案，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

楊文愷謝

政府任楊文愷為農林部長，楊文愷今日宣佈，已接受任命，並呼籲國民支持其革命事業。

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### 北京南新華街 英華教育用品公司

代售各種書報

北京南新華街，英華教育用品公司，代售各種書報，歡迎各界人士光臨。

英華教育用品公司

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冒 假 防 謹



一並毒界無一還包落極藥有非地于實後追數啓  
百無症諸一切精頭地毒品不利造其天之三期求  
○脚見君悵恨白斷發毒良不功造其天之三期求  
一力險或至柳樹園歸起也藥草步盡三分十餘日  
一號外矣校收院乾閑歸起也藥草步盡三分十餘日  
通埠各院既照濕疥後身藥速無針腫種萬害毒最受  
電兩陣姑細語疥新開專心不諸能虛虛甚得待有  
問寄藥症藥症入亞壓瘡遍應較眼眼眼眼眼眼眼  
病無論主求救瘡淋耳斑斑疥勝花柳柳柳柳柳柳  
病無論主求救瘡淋耳斑斑疥勝花柳柳柳柳柳柳  
不治多治求除疥瘡魚魚魚魚之藥自慎方優絕  
不厭冬秋除瘡白注目口神試藥不諱試等妙  
迎加號如利速結血楊楊便效如和相有予証証秘  
多郵另保准入淋治海瘡驚的人有平同效觀此專又  
藥費有此保本下精審小人確大始法視市症專  
房二方藥永藥房身服筋骨便最廉純得運上門有  
○單萬藥房生馬眼管筋有惡腫毒科專所直花瘡  
劉送無毒有瘡口痔瘡腫大也良學言舊後柳學  
瑞南報專患瘡癰下疳瘡用症如無別於之一細  
染人染愛用疔火疳疳瘡管膿一同比於人藥後症心  
譯二代柳花瘡瘡潰潰潰潰瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡  
千貫柳花瘡瘡潰潰潰瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡瘡

如患此症服藥一料永保無憂

專治男婦 胃力不快 水穀難消 致能積鬱 成滯胸滿 悶脹胃逆 不開胃食 胃軟少氣 口味酸嘔 吞酸倒飽 嚼雜心胃 刺痛筋酸 抽痛氣積 痰塊反胃 嘔吐傷酒

傷食等症每一元打十元  
總經理任慶餘堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電  
南局四九三二

國儲蓄會大鑒逕啓者鄙人自一九一九年入貴會認

本會開辦以來，承蒙各界熱心贊助，不勝感荷。茲因本會經費拮据，特向各界募捐，以資周轉。凡我僑胞，如有意捐助者，請向本會接洽。此佈。

獨可首創養血安坤膏  
功蓋環球神効無比  
是以風行海內中外馳名

此藥專治婦女經水不調，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，不孕之症。凡患此症者，服此丹一料，無不立見奇效。每料大洋一元。

**養血調經丹**

此丹專治婦女經水不調，赤白帶下，子宮虛冷，不孕之症。凡患此症者，服此丹一料，無不立見奇效。每料大洋一元。

**代售處**

天津北大街廣福南小半  
前門外西河沿路拐角樓順福  
路北十九號

髮藥水

**艷容素** 此藥能令皮色潔白肌膚嬌嫩凡面目黃黑皮粗紋皺眼唇晦氣用之立見奇效 每瓶一圓半打五圓

**拔毛葯水** 此藥能拔頭鬚鬚鬚及面上細毛變齊效驗如神誠欲復面本公司生髮藥水之附效 每瓶一圓半打五圓


**去斑點水** 專治面上雀斑斑斑極有靈效凡患雀斑比斑痕及各科小瘡亦能治愈真美顏大奇品也 每瓶一圓半打五圓

**除粉刺水** 此藥水專治面酒刺風精赤鼻及面各路小疔只須將此水擦於患處立見功效真精亦 每瓶一元半打五圓

**生髮葯水** 此藥水功能發達血液養養毛孔故生髮效驗極速凡病後血虛血枯及脫去之鬚用擦之數次可生效每盒二元半打十五元

**批發所北京菜市口英法葯房** 外埠函購另加寄奉兩廣局四

大科專家張仲三



十年入年之考白濁限三日  
 餘根每盒二元加料四元  
**疥藥一**  
**婦光** 無論男女輕重濃包濕疥瘡用  
 敷前傳心一次除根永遠不犯每盒六角加  
 料一元二毛開股前門  
**張仲三**  
 外鮮魚口小坡路有

**乾坤福壽膏**

遐邇名馳口碑載道之福壽膏臨病投貼  
功同再造思為願士庶下劑其效之速真  
令人不可思議也如患下列各症請速購  
遺毒沉痾立起主治男婦子腎虛精虧  
疝瘕五勞七傷主癰疽疔瘡腰膝痠痛  
疳積痞中風不語偏廢氣喘足麻勢月  
經不調崩漏帶下脾胃不和飲食不化久不受孕等症每張一元十張九毛

**婦女注意**

婦女秉性柔弱腎苦多鬱時怒易成終者必染成  
繃結赤白帶下之苦而尤以成爲最易染受因  
營火如刺心冲骨脈則白帶之心由此而生在  
主治入則白帶外則赤帶甚急也今本房創製  
此白帶丸專治一切婦女經血不調白帶赤帶  
熱濕腰痛面無血色朝暮燒冷飲食不思子宮虛寒四肢浮腫等症服此丸必  
能久病若失也

**總處北京前門外老德記藥房**

[illegible]

威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋

專治婦女月經難病氣腫白帶血虧氣塊塊內傷血枯  
新久百變女經血滯等症如經閉七參新氣血兩虧百  
重三盒保好每盒一圓六盒十圓外埠函購郵費一角

刺痛即便不效新久等症服後一小時便變為藍色此即  
者二三盒除根永不再犯補腎壯陽種子每大盒一圓六  
盒六圓經理處在前門大德門亞大藥房  
街大蔣家胡同迤南路東

東四瑞華英藥房 電話南局一九〇一

婦女調經丸

安胎補種

威蘭氏秘製

子

醫

介紹名

陽谷鄧鎮甫先官講學章續學醫術名家於游  
成春同人等知之有素用特爲之介紹冀求醫者有所問  
城柳同十八號安華公處電話一西局二十四(脈金)  
城元晚十旬後加倍(車費西城四北城外城四)  
介紹人 趙廷欽李寶圭向子現廖昌隆薛祈齡段

[illegible]

品也一每盒  
 大洋一圓  
 化酒過目  
 六盒五圓  
 五圓  
 度以致生  
 去腐生新  
 無論男女  
 皆可服之  
 者三四盒  
 重者五六  
 盒  
 專售處  
 北京前門外  
 新華街  
 路西  
 門牌  
 十九號  
 天

[illegible][illegible]

也  
書  
各  
種

**乾坤普濟膏**

專治婦人經血不調，前錯後忽，多忽少，血色不正，紫黑，肚惡心午，後作燥日輕，夜重，帶白帶下，經來腹痛，腰酸背痛，冷風入腹，產後目眩，頭暈，身熱，手足麻木，小兒驚風，疳積，痰喘，咳嗽，氣促，嘔吐，泄瀉，痢疾，跌打損傷，無名腫毒，一切瘡癤，無不立愈。

每張一角五分，減價一節。

加料每張一元二角，單料每張六角。

**續筋腎疳散**  
專治梅毒結於宗筋勢傷  
患濕下破者乾溼未破者香油敷數日小瓶洋一魚五  
**磨雲復光散**  
專治張科七十二症風濕良  
每遇急氣必能去隔遠癰疽  
口耳手書卷之三前集新編



















EUROPE, BLEED BY WARS AND REVOLUTIONS, IMPOVERISHED AND EXHAUSTED, DESPOILED OF HER PRESTIGE IN THE EYES OF ASIA WHICH SHE FORMERLY OPPRESSED, CANNOT LONG RESIST ON ASIATIC SOIL THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE AWAKENED PEOPLE OF ISLAM, INDIA AND CHINA.—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

# The People's Tribune

國民新報

Vol. 1 No. 20

Registered at the C. P. O. as a Newspaper

PEKING, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926.

中華民國郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

PRICE: 8 cents with Chinese Section

## PANIC-STRICKEN POWERS SEEK COMPROMISE; GERMANY FIRM; PROMISES KEPT OR SHE QUILTS

**Smash Seems Inevitable; Germany Scheduled To Be Elected To League Today But Council Issue Unsettled; Talk Now of Non-Permanent Seats Granted In September**

**Situation Termed "Geneva Tragedy;" Delegates Worn Out; Atmosphere Charged With Bitterness; Reports Of Brazil's Stand Conflict But Germany Unwavering; Insists That Pledges Be Kept or She Goes**

Geneva, March 14. — The British view of the League Council crisis tonight is that hope should not be abandoned until a catastrophe occurs. It is not seen, however, how a smash can be averted.

Geneva, March 13. — "If we are elected we will stay—otherwise we will go," said the German delegates when visited this morning by Reuter's representative, who found complete calm in the German headquarters.

The Germans said that there was no question of their packing up and leaving Geneva. They were awaiting an answer to the questions they had put and they expected the Council to decide whether the promises made to Germany were to be carried out or not.

### Brazil's Veto

Geneva, March 14. —With the League Council deadlock continuing, the British delegation was today informed that Brazil intends to veto the admission of Germany.

This startling development came as a not wholly unexpected, though none the less devastating, bombshell in the midst of wrangling factions which had already shown willingness in various quarters to scuttle the ship if it did not go in the desired direction.

Germany's scheduled admission to the Assembly on Tuesday, it is generally agreed, will mean nothing if admission to the Council does not follow. The German delegation has already expressed itself as prepared to pack up and go home to Berlin if the fight does not come to an early conclusion.

Ishii of Japan, who presides over the Council, has been actively urging adoption of the Swedish proposal for the resignation simultaneously of four non-permanent members of the Council.

There is a growing fear that failure of Germany to enter the League would play into the hands of Soviet Russia.

Coupled with this is the old post-war fear of relinquish control from the hands of the former Allies. Somewhere, it is realized, a compromise must be achieved, and without delay unless serious trouble is to result.

### Delegates Weary

The chief delegates are weary and distressed and the atmosphere is charged with controversy and bitterness. The day dawned with unforeseeable develop-

while the actual procedure rests in the hands of the President of the Assembly, Viscount Ishii.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, looking pale and worn, was among the early arrivals at the Assembly, which was in no way a full one.

There is nothing on the agenda with reference to the crisis but the matter may be brought up somehow.

### New Proposal

Geneva, March 14. —It is understood that the Council is working on the proposal of M. Vandervelde, according to which Germany would obtain a seat on the Council forthwith and immediately afterwards would pronounce in favour of the addition of one non-permanent seat, leaving the meeting of the Assembly in September to select the country which will occupy that seat.

The question of the addition of permanent seats appears to have been abandoned for the present.

London, March 14. —A message from Reuter's Correspondent at Geneva says that in an article by Herr Stressemann in the "Journal de Geneve" it is stated that Germany has not made the entry of Poland to the Council a question of principle. Germany will be ready, after her admission to the League, to have pending questions solved at the September session and will be ready to abide by an Assembly majority decision as to who shall enter the Council as a non-permanent member. He suggests that a special committee of members of the Council and of the Assembly might draw up a report on the matter for submission to the Council.

### All May Relent

London, March 14. —The latest reported development at Geneva given currency by diplomatic observers is that Spain and Brazil have withdrawn their claims to permanent seats on the Council of the League and have decided to vote for Germany's seat unconditionally. The opinion is expressed that this makes it likely that the Polish claim also will have to be dropped and consequently that a solution of the deadlock is to be expected.

Other very interesting news comes from Paris, where some of the papers are expressing surprise at the new revelation made by M. Briand, in the course of an address to French journalists, that the Allies recently promised that Germany eventually would be allocated a Colonial mandate.

### EXTRALITY DELEGATES TO LEAVE SOON

The Extraterritoriality Commission met again yesterday morning, when the examination of the Chinese codes was continued. It is understood that the delegates decided tentatively to

## INTERVENTION UNLESS MINES REMOVED; SAYS U. S., BUT A CABLE SOLUTION SEEN HERE

United Press

Washington, March 12. — Unless China immediately moves to remove the mines from Taku Channel the United States, in agreement with the other Protocol Powers, has decided to intervene forcibly in the Chinese situation.

It is said here that unless China meets the Powers' demand a joint naval action of the United States and foreign Asiatic fleets is inevitable.

### A Misunderstanding

Kuo Wen

In connection with the incident at Taku on Friday afternoon it is reported that both sides realize that it was entirely caused by misunderstanding and favour an amicable settlement. The negotiations will probably take place in Tientsin instead of Peking, and it is understood that both the Waichiaoou and the Ministry of War have sent representatives to Tientsin to investigate the case. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, again called at the Waichiaoou yesterday morning when he saw the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and discussed with him the unfortunate incident.

According to the Kuominchun side, the Kuominchun casualties as a result of the Taku incident were four killed, two officers and two privates, and eight wounded.

### Tokyo Watches

United Press

Tokyo, March 13. —Pending receipt of details of the firing on Japanese destroyers by Chinese

forces at Taku Bay last Friday, Japan will make no move. The Cabinet meeting today is not considering the episode, it was stated.

The Foreign Office states that there was undoubtedly some misunderstanding for which China will make amends. Minister Yoshizawa reports from Peking that a Chinese apology was tendered last night. Reply is being withheld pending instructions.

Brief dispatches printed here have not excited the public.

### Ministers Meet

Chung Mei

There was a meeting of foreign ministers at the Dutch Legation yesterday morning. On Saturday afternoon the ministers of the powers having war-vessels at Tientsin had a conference at the Italian Legation at which naval attaches were present.

However, the situation in Tientsin would seem to have eased up a bit since the two Japanese destroyers, the Fuji and Susuki, arrived at the Army Transport prior in there at 5.30 p.m. Saturday.

The Chinese Government has not yet replied to the protest against the firing on the Japanese torpedo boats at Taku, which was lodged by Mr. Yoshizawa on Saturday afternoon last.

Telegrams from Tientsin report that the situation there as regards shipping is unchanged. A certain number of vessels are

(Continued on page 4)

## KUOMINCHUN OFFICIAL GIVES FOUR REASONS WHY JAPAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TAKU AFFAIR

Japan is responsible for the Taku incident, according to a responsible official of the Kuominchun. There are four points, which show clearly that the Japanese are in the wrong and that the Chinese troops acted only what was proper in consideration of the serious consequences which would result from the landing of Shantung troops in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, the official said. These are the facts, he stated.

(1) In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Kuominchun and the consuls of the Protocol Powers in Tientsin with regard to the passage of vessels going in and out of Taku, the Japanese consulate in Tientsin on the 12th inst. notified the Headquarters of the Kuominchun that a Japanese destroyer would proceed up the river on that date. Accordingly, the commander of the Taku garrison was instructed to allow the passage of the destroyer as per provisional arrangements with the consuls. But when the destroyer steamed up the river, it was followed by another destroyer which might be an enemy vessel, as foreign flags have been abused by the Fengtien warships. As a precautionary measure the garrison could not but ask for the stoppage of the second destroyer.

advised the Kuominchun that the destroyer would enter the river at 10 o'clock in the morning, but the actual time when the destroyer was seen was at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was, therefore, impossible for the garrison to know whether the destroyers were really Japanese warships, the entrance of one of which had been arranged.

(3) In accordance with the agreement, vessels of all countries should stop at a certain place for inspection. This agreement was not acted upon by the Japanese destroyers, and the Chinese troops were, therefore, entirely in the right to ask for the stoppage of the destroyers by the usual naval procedure.

### Misinterpreted Warning

(4) It is not true that the Chinese opened fire on the Japanese vessels first. The fact is that when the garrison saw the Japanese destroyers, it was only doing its duty as required by the situation to ask for the stoppage of the destroyers by firing a blank shot. Misinterpreting this as a hostile action, the Japanese fired on the fort with machine guns. In consequence, more than ten soldiers were wounded and two killed as the garrison was taken by surprise by the firing of the destroyers.

Concluding, the official said that he did not think that the Japanese warships were intentionally hostile, but in view of the foregoing reasons, they could

## Plan To Make End Of Allies At Tsangchow

**Expect Decisive Battle; Kuominchun Have 200,000 Troops Along Tientsin And Luanchow Front; Fighting In North**

Chung Mei

The enemy is said to have about 29,000 selected troops at Tsangchow and it is the hope of the 1st Kuominchun to put an end to the activities of the Shantung Chihli alliance if these men are beaten there.

Ten thousand dollars was distributed among the troops Sunday at Hsing Chi by General Sun Yueh and General Li Lieh-chun who arrived from Tientsin at one fifteen in the afternoon.

During their conference with Commander Han a general attack yesterday morning was decided upon. General Sun and General Li then returned to Tientsin.

### The Kuominchun Force

Kuo Wen

According to information from local military circles, some 200,000 men have been sent to the various fronts since the First Kuominchun took control of the war situation along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan line. About sixty per cent of this force are distributed at Luanchow while the balance are at the Tien-pu front. The Kuominchun are confident that this force is sufficient to cope with the situation.

The report that Tsangchow has been retaken by the Kuominchun cannot be confirmed in local military circles. According to the "Shih Chieh Jih Pao," there are about twenty thousand picked Shantung and Chihli troops at Tsangchow, and if this city is captured by the Kuominchun, the fate of General Li Ching-lin and General Chang Tsung-chang will be doomed.

Reuter

The headquarters of the Kuominchun today announce receipt of a telegram from General Han Fu-chu, dated March 14, saying that there were no further developments on the Tsangchow front, beyond an attack upon Lungkow (near Chinghsien) by the Kuominchun forces. Generals Sun Yueh and Li Lieh-chun had arrived at Chinghsien and had donated \$15,000 to the troops by way of encouragement.

A telegram from General Lu Chung-lin, dated March 13, said that the enemy had been driven out of Paikow and had retreated to Yenshan.

General Hsueh Yun-fang, telegraphed on the 14th instant from Chiatien that bridge No. 11, between Peitang and Chiatien, had been repaired and that traffic on that section of the Peking-Mukden line was again normal.

### Fighting at Luanchow

Chung Mei

Fighting continues on the Luanchow front. Details of the battle which took place on Friday night and Saturday morning in Luanchow are given in telegrams from the Kuominchun commander, Tang Chih-tao. He states that a part of the Engineering Department at the Luanchow station was destroyed by enemy fire and two workmen killed.

Several shells struck in Liang Ting street in Luanchow but did not explode while later in the day an enemy aeroplane dropped shells killing several soldiers. After the battle the Kuominchun reported some slight progress on their right wing but the middle and left wing remained stationary.

On Friday morning twenty Mukden troops were killed when Kuominchun mines at Hsu Chia

## SUN YAT-SEN'S GREATNESS IS CHAMPIONING OF MASSES, SAYS TROTSKY IN MEMORIAL ADDRESS

**Anniversary Of Sun Yat-sen's Death Honored By "Hands-Off-China" Society In Moscow; Huge Mass Meeting; Trotsky, Hu Han-min, And Japanese Communists Speak**

**Last Will Of Kuomintang Leader Without Equal In History, Says Trotsky; China Entered Third Phase Of Struggle; Workers And Peasants Will Lead; International Proletariat Supports China In Her Fight Against Imperialism**

Tass

Moscow, March 13. —The anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen was celebrated here yesterday by a huge mass meeting organized by the Hands-Off-China Society. The great hall in which the meeting was held was crowded with representatives of the Russian Communist Party, labour organisations, youth organisations, various public institutions, workers from the factories and offices and Chinese students and residents in Moscow. Among those on the platform were Adolph Joffe, former Minister to China, Leon Trotsky, Karl Radek, and representatives of foreign Communist Parties now in Moscow.

In his speech, Karl Radek declared that Sun Yat-sen's last will and testament is a document that has no equal in history, and that it is one of the greatest treasures of the Chinese Revolution.

### Trotsky's Ovation

Leon Trotsky delivered a speech, frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause, in the course of which he said that Sun Yat-sen developed together with the development of the Chinese Revolution; Sun Yat-sen's revolution marks the course of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people. The greatness of Sun Yat-sen lies in his determined rupture with the higher classes in the national movement, who feared the further development of the Chinese Revolution and in his having turned towards the masses of the people. Trotsky recalled what Sun Yat-sen said, just prior to his death, that "it will be a disgrace if the Chinese people fail to unite the whole country". "But," said Trotsky, it is not a disgrace that China is not united, but a misfortune. Every step taken by China towards unity is a source of political satisfaction to the masses in Soviet Russia, for that also implies the strengthening of the U.S.S.R. which has only just emerged from a similar struggle.

### China's Stages

"The Chinese Revolution must pass through three stages," continued Trotsky. "The first was marked by the leading role played by the intelligentsia; the second stage, which is now drawing to a close, is marked by the growing activity of the masses of the workers jointly with the intelligentsia; the third stage will be marked by the predominance in the movement of the working

in China last year proved that the Chinese proletariat was quite capable of rousing the 400 million population of China for the struggle for national liberation. If the Chinese Revolution will triumph it will triumph only as a workers' revolution.

"An immediate task in China is to protect the labour movement from reformism. In fact, the struggle for the victory of revolutionary China at the present time is the struggle to protect the Kuomintang, the labour unions and the peasant organizations from the paralysing influence of reformism. Every Chinese worker must know the true character of the Amsterdam political Don Juans. The revolutionary movement in China is indissolubly connected with that of the European workers. We must declare ruthless war against every form of racial enmity and distrust on the one hand, and

(Continued on page 3)

## Mourning Of Sun Proves His Power, States Kuomintang

**Shanghai Headquarters Issues Circular Telegram; Dead Leader's Wife And Canton Delegates Attend Service In Shanghai**

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, Mar. 13. —The local headquarters of the Kuomintang has issued a circular telegram to the country, indicating the policy which the party is going to pursue. The telegram says that the fact that the whole nation mourned Dr. Sun on the first anniversary of his death is an eloquent proof that the principles of the late Kuomintang leader are vital in the life of the people. Neither the left wing nor the right are qualified exclusively to speak of the revolutionary work, and the real followers of Dr. Sun should remember that no party can create an independent republic if the party itself is not independent. The telegram concludes by saying that the Kuomintang should hereafter renew its faith in the principles of Dr. Sun for the regeneration of the Chinese nation.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Teng Chih-shih, representative of the Canton Nationalist Government, returned here from Nanking this morning, where they attended the memorial service for the deceased Kuomintang leader, Mr. Teng



## The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 7 Kuan Chang Hutung (官場胡同) Peking (Telephone E. 4595), to which all communications relating to the editorial department and all letters intended for publication should be addressed.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 30 Yen Shou Sze Chieh, Chienmen (前門外延壽寺街), Peking (Telephone S. 4870), to which all business communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES, EXCLUDING POSTAGE

For English Section: 5 cents per copy, one dollar per month, \$5.00 for 6 months, \$10 for a year.

For Chinese Section: 3 cents per copy, .80 cents per month, \$4.40 for 6 months, \$8.00 for a whole year.

For both English & Chinese Sections: 8 cents per copy, \$1.50 per month, \$8.50 for 6 months, \$15.00 for a whole year.

A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Tuesday, March 16, 1926.

## Foreign Powers Bribe Telegraph Employees

The "Tatung Evening Paper" published an exposure story last night concerning the selling of Chinese governmental secrets to foreign powers by the employees of the Chinese Telegraph Office. It brought out in full detail the inside story of the real reason for Feng Yurshiang's defection from Wu Pei-fu last year which had caused so much unfavorable comment from many of his Chinese and foreign friends. News had been whispered for some time about some international complication being the motive for his dramatic return to Peking, but so far this is the first definite revelation of the story.

The paper writes: "It was known to everybody that, during the Fengtien Chihli warfare in the winter of 1924-1925, the Japanese had actually helped Chang Tso-lin, their tool in the Manchurian Provinces. At this time, Wang Yu-chih, Chief Secretary of the President's Office, and Wellington Koo, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, after careful consideration, sent a cable to Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, asking him to reveal the fact of Japanese intrigue to the American public.

"The cable was sent on the 17th of October, nobody having any knowledge of it except Wang and Wellington Koo himself, not even W. W. Yen who was then the premier or the other Cabinet ministers. In the national course of events, therefore, there should be no leakage of any sort, but on the very next day, the 18th, the secret cable had already fallen into the hands of the Japanese Minister in Peking.

"Having obtained this information, the Japanese Minister at once cabled to the Tokyo Government which at once held an extraordinary Cabinet session to consider the necessary counter measures against the anti-Japanese policy of the Peking Government. The intrigue

"It was decided at the meeting, that the anti-Japanese attitude of the Chinese Government should be used as a pretext for mobilizing the Japanese troops in Korea, and that when Wu Pei-fu should have forced his way outside Shanghai, Japan would formally stop Wu's progress and declare war

in which he gave the avoidance of an international issue as being the motive for his unexpected action, but did not reveal what the international problem involved was. The interview was published in "Ching Pao" on the 25th or 26th of October."

The paper goes on to dwell on the traitorous activities of these telegraph office employees who might easily have precipitated an international crisis and sold the country for a bowl of pottage, which in this case could not possibly be more than a paltry sum of several hundred dollars.

It is especially pointed out by the same paper that in all civil wars in China, the militarists who are opposed by any foreign power stand every chance to lose, as their military secrets, which are sent through the telegraph office are bound to get into the hands of that foreign power. In this way, the Chinese are compelled to fight with all their cards on the table.

It will be recalled in this connection that the "Far Eastern Times" published about a year ago a correspondence from Shanghai, openly hinting at some mysterious international diplomatic complication as the cause of the coup d'etat—a report which brought forth some incredulous comments from the "Peking Leader." Although challenged on the veracity of the report, Mr. Lenox Simpson, then editor of the "Far Eastern Times", could not expose the whole story, as it would involve an exposure of Japanese intrigues with Chang Tso-lin, whom Mr. Simpson was faithfully serving.

**Shanghai Money Guild Hesitates On Customs Treasury Will Participate In Agitation If Treasury Is For Custodian Purposes, Not Otherwise**

Shanghai, Mar. 13.—The local money guild refuses to send a delegate to participate in the Association to Promote the Realization of a Public Treasury to Handle the Customs Receipts. In reply to a letter from the General Chamber of Commerce,

## WHY GOVERNOR YEN, MODEL TUCHUN OF SHANSI, ABANDONED PEACE ROLE AND MOBILIZED

From a Correspondent

What is the motive for the mobilization of Shansi troops and the occupation of Shihchiachung? Is it a move directed against the Kuominchun? If so, why does Tupan Yen Shih-shan, who has won an enviable reputation as administrator of Shansi, throw his hat in the ring and embroil himself in the whirlpool?

On these questions, a representative of a Yangtse province, now in Peking, threw considerable light in an interview granted to the writer. According to him, Tupan Yen is well known for his fence-riding policy. He has an uncanny ability to divine where the wind blows, and invariably he has been found on the winning side at the psychological moment thereby succeeding in maintaining and strengthening his position in Shansi, the representative said. Admirable quality this is; admirably he has kept the peace of Shansi.

The war fever, it seems, has now taken hold of Tupan Yen. It is reported that he has ordered the mobilization of his troops and occupied Shihchiachung, a district under the administration of Chihli. In other words, he has invaded Chihli. It is also reported that his plan of operations is to invade that province in three directions. These reports, however, need confirmation. It is beyond doubt that Tupan Yen has taken the aggressive attitude and that he has occupied the territory of a neighbor province, where he has no business to be unless he wants war, said the representative.

It is to be regretted that Shansi should take up arms now, as this would enlarge the belligerent area, while neutrality would save his province at least from the terror of arms. No one wants to fight Shansi, asserted the representative, so long as it keeps quiet. If Tupan Yen is wise, he could keep Shansi out of war for many years to come.

### New Policy

Now the question is asked, if Shansi had been satisfied with maintaining peace for so long, why should it strike out so boldly this time? To this, the representative said, the explanation may be given by pointing out the militaristic policy pursued by Shansi in the last two years. It is said a boat rises with the level of the water; so a man's ambition increases with growing prosperity. Tupan Yen's ambition has so grown that he is no longer satisfied with being mere a tupan. He aspires to be a national figure.

To carry out his ambition, Shansi has in recent years multiplied its armed force by leaps and bounds. From a few regiments it has now 14 brigades. This is entirely too big a force for Shansi. But his policy will not stop at 14 brigades. His intention is to raise it to 24 brigades. He has put up a large and well equipped arsenal, second only to that of Mukden. What is the meaning of all these wars, if it is not for aggression? Over-preparedness leads to aggression. History will tell you the truth of this statement. Shansi will

Tupan Yen is not. Once a brigadier, the natural ambition of man is for the command of a division. Once a division commander, Tupanship comes within the range of aspiration, Shansi has only one tupan. If these division commanders cannot become tupan of Shansi, they would want to be tups of some other provinces.

### Three Reasons

Therefore, the aggression of Shansi may be (1) the ambition of Tupan Yen to be a national figure, (2) too many troops, and (3) ambition of Shansi commanders to become tups. When the situation of Shansi has come to such a pass, it is easy to see why it takes the aggressive policy this time. It will furnish an explanation to many of the unexplicable events that will follow affecting Shansi.

To those who have been to Shansi recently, the representative said, a great difference is noted between the prosperity which obtained a few years ago and the poverty that is to be seen on every hand. All the available funds are used for the support of the enormous army for the erection and working of the arsenal. He has diverted the income of the province from useful purposes to the creation of his war machine, and he finds that he does not have sufficient funds. He has therefore resorted to all manner of means for the raising of money. It will be recalled that last years the Tupan came into conflict with the students and the people in his attempt to raise a surtax to finance his military preparations.

### Change in Shansi

Shansi is not what it was. Tupan Yen is taking the road to ruin, according to the representative. All well-wishers of Shansi and of China view with apprehension on the militaristic policy of Tupan Yen and hope that he may see the folly of it. Shansi is safe, so long as Tupan Yen is satisfied with maintaining the peace and order of Shansi, but once ambition has the better of him, it will mean the beginning of his end, the representative concluded.

### LIGHT, WATER CO'S. URGE COAL SAVING

Both the Peking Electric Light Company and Peking Water Works have petitioned the Chiao-tungpu for cars for the transportation of coal, otherwise the companies predict serious shortage shortly. Further, the two companies have inserted advertisements in the vernacular press asking their clients to save water and electric current as much as possible. The companies have also wired to the Kai-Lan Mining Company at Tientsin urging the despatch of Kaiping coal to Peking for commercial purposes.

### RUSS. ORIENTALIST ASS'U ACTIVE

Moscow.—The Orientalist Association of Moscow has recently completed the publication of a library of volumes under the general title, "The East and the Struggle for Independence". The Association is now preparing for publication

### LANSBURY SUGGESTS WAR FOR MEN OVER FIFTY ONLY; NO TAKERS

Asiatic

London, Mar. 13.—In the House of Commons the communist leader Lansbury moved that in the next war only men over fifty should be drafted, this being the best insurance against further wars. The labor party's move to reduce this year's marine budget was voted down.

### Distrust Of Shansi Spreading Among Kuominchun Chiefs

Generals Send Telegram To Yen And People Of Shansi, Protesting Mobilization And Doubting Intentions

Kuo Wen

Though the Shihchiachung incident between the Shansi and Kuominchun troops has been temporarily patched up and according to Kuominchun reports, the former has been withdrawn, private sources state that the Shansi troops have been making vigorous military preparations around Tatungfu and the northern border, where the Kuominchun are said to be adopting a threatening attitude. In order to alleviate apprehensions and avoid further misunderstandings, General Shih Ching-ting and the commanders of the Kuominchun in the northwest have jointly sent a telegram to Tupan Yen Shih-shan and the people of Shansi explaining the real situation of affairs.

It commences by praising Tupan Yen and the officials of Shansi for prosperity and peace maintained in the province and co-operation offered by Shansi since last year thereby enabling the Kuominchun to capture Tientsin.

It then proceeds to explain that the Kuominchun has been forced to take up arms against the traitors of the nation and the successes attained since hostilities started in southern Tientsin, and expressed surprise on the movement of the Shansi troops in interesting the Kin-Han line by occupying Shihchiachung and in making vigorous hostile preparations around Tatungfu, thereby forcing the Kuominchun forces to cease their mobilization and transportation to the front and instead of concentrating at Fengchen.

### Unjustifiable

Such hostile movement, it points out, is absolutely unnecessary and unjustifiable from various viewpoints, except to support Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, who, Shansi is reminded, attempted on many occasions to seize Shansi when they were in power. In conclusion, Tupan Yen and the Shansi commanders are urged to maintain their well-known policy of "non-interference of outside affairs" and continue to adhere to their doctrine to protect their own territory and people, so that Shansi may not see scenes of internal strife.

In a separate telegram to the people of Shansi, the Kuominchun commanders remind them of the existing friendly relations between Shansi and the Kuominchun during the last few years, and the endeavor put forth by Marshal Feng Yu-shiang to stop the invasion on Shansi by the Hunan troops. Unexpectedly when the Kuominchun is engaging in a battle with the traitors, Shansi troops suddenly march eastward with the object of intersecting the Kin-

### Booking Opens For Dance Programs At Arts Institute

Linda Heymans Offers Two Bills, One In Afternoon Especially For Children.

Chung Mei

Booking opens today at the Peking Institute of Fine Arts for the two performances of the Dance Recital to be given by Linda Heymans and her pupils. The matinee on Tuesday, March 25th, has been planned so that the children of Peking may have a chance to enjoy the group dances in which so many of their friends will take part. Prices for the afternoon performance are \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for children for any seat on the floor, and \$1.00 for adults with \$0.50 for children in the balcony. All box seats, whether for children or their parents, are \$2.00 each. The prices for the evening performance are the usual Institute prices. Members are each entitled to a ticket to one of the two performances. All reservations should be made through the office of the Institute.

### Solo Dances

The programme will include several solos by Linda Heymans as well as duets and group dances by her pupils. Among those who will take part are Tata Horvath, Rosemonde Frame, Betty Crow, Irene Horvath, Marjorie Barnard, Anne Hubbard, Susan Fowler, Phyllis Heymans, Margaret Evans, Josephine Heymans, Therese Amarus, Boris Prentice, Olga Barbier, Betty Rhame, Janet and Margaret Woods, Suzanne Loo, Constance Heymans, Julia Stimpson, E. Shcolnikoff.

The dances range from "Mistress Mary's Flower Shop" and "Miss Muffet" to interpretations of a Chopin Nocturne and Chant Polonais. Miss Heymans will give one dance "The Flame" to the music of a Lieut Hungarian Rhapsody—a dance which is sure to be enthusiastically received. The music for all of the numbers has been most carefully worked out by Miss Heymans who is indefatigable in her efforts to have the steps of the dance, the music and the costuming an artistic whole, each complementing the other.

All seats are reserved and should be applied for through the Institute.

### REPAIR PEITANG CHATING BRIDGE

Kuo Wen

According to a telegram from General Hsueh Yun-feng, Kuominchun Commander at Peitang, to General Li Ming-chung, Railway Bridge No. 11 between Peitang and Chating was repaired Sunday morning and traffic between Luanchow and Tientsin was resumed at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The bridge was destroyed when the Shantung troops attempted to land from several Mukden gunboats about a week ago.

The disasters attending war as experienced in other provinces are set forth as a warning to the Shansi people who are told that the Kuominchun are now concentrating around Fengchen and Pingtichun and ready for action. But in consideration of the welfare of the people they have abstained from hostilities, hence this advice in the hope that the people will devise means and methods to constrain the Shansi troops from being hostile to the Kuominchun, otherwise when the conclusion is tried they would be

### TRIBUNE DIARY

#### Strawn Gets Tie

Mr. Frederick Dumont Smith writes as follows and to wit: "Mr. Silas Strawn, an attorney of Chicago, is now one of our commissioners in China on the customs treaty. One of his partners, Edward Everett, sent him a tie the other day accompanied by the inclosed poem, which is so good I thought you would enjoy it."

Your first guess is the correct one. The poem is the one by Stoddard King, the "Give me a wild tie, brother, one with a cosmic urge," and we certainly do enjoy it. We enjoyed it when we printed it here a year or two ago, and we've enjoyed it every time we've seen it since.—Jay House, in the N. Y. Ev. Post.

#### Confucian Sacrifices

United Press

Premier Chia Teh-yao will represent the Chief Executive at the Spring sacrifice to Confucius which will be held at the Confucius Temple on March 19th.

Instructions to this effect have been issued the Ministry of Interior which makes the arrangements for this semi-annual ceremony which is held at dawn.

#### Officials Entertain

Kuo Wen

Several hundred people were entertained by a group of prominent officials, at the Western Returned Students' Club Sunday evening, from nine until eleven. The program included the showing of motion-pictures. Supper was served after the cinema, which was given in the private lecture hall. The grounds of the club, including the inner court, were decorated with many coloured lanterns, and strings of coloured electric lights. The hosts were Messrs. W. W. Yen, Sun Pao-chi, Hu Wei-teh, Huang Fu, Lin Ching-jen, Tseng Tsung-chien, Hsia Yi-ting, Tai Chin-lin, Wang Chi-tseng, Sze Chao-chang, Wang Ting-chang, and Loh Chung-yi.

#### Commander Arrives

Nippon Denpo

Tientsin, Mar. 15.—Lieut. General Takata, the new Commander of the Japanese Army in North China, arrived in Tientsin this morning by the "Chohei Maru". Lieut-General Koizumi, his predecessor, will leave for Japan by the same steamer on the 20th of this month.

### RUSS ARTISTS TO SHOW IN LONDON

Moscow.—Acknowledgement was received from London of a collection of engravings by the Russian artists: Ostroumbe-Lebedeva, Kruglikova, Nivinsky, Pavlov, Masutin, Falitiev, Dobrov, Bogayevsky, Sokolov, Kaplun, Kupreyanov, I. and A. Pavlov, Kravtchenko, Batalin, Kostenko, Kolesnikov, Favorsky and Mme. Falitiev. The collection of engravings was a return gift of the Russian artists to the famous English engraver Brangwin who had sent last year a collection of his engravings to the Moscow Fine Arts Museum.

The Russian artists' gift is intended for the Department of Engravings of the British Museum. A preliminary exhibition of the collection will be made, at the studio of Mr. Brangwin.

### STOP MINTING COPPERS, MERCHANTS IMPORE

Chung Mei

Stop the provincial mints from turning out copper coins, is the appeal decided on at a



## America-Far East Trade Shows 23% Increase in 1925

**Far East Supplies 32% Of  
Total Imports Of U.S.;  
China Third On List; Grow-  
ing Demand For Raw Silk  
And Jute**

Washington, February 15.—A twenty-three per cent gain in the combined export and import merchandise trade of the United States with the Far East was registered for 1925, according to figures made public today by the Department of Commerce.

The aggregate trade under this heading aggregated \$2,035,199,000, as compared with \$1,622,169,000 for 1924, a gain of \$413,169,000. Of the total value \$667,107,000, an advance of \$2,213,000 (less than 1/2 of one percent), represented exports and \$1,368,092,000, and increase of \$410,856,000 or 43 per cent, was credited to imports, according to the Department.

Imports from all the countries were heavier than the previous year while Japan and China (including Hongkong and Kwangtung) alone lagged behind in the export trade. The very substantial gain in imports is readily attributed to the high price which rubber commanded and the increased demand of American manufacturers for raw silk, jute and other materials obtainable only in the Orient.

Exports to the Far East for 1925 registered an advance of \$176,129,000 over the average of the five-year period 1914-1919, and \$500,949,000 above the 1910-1914 period, while imports showed an increase of \$728,364,000 and \$1,094,084,000 for the same periods respectively. The Far East supplied 32 per cent of the total foreign merchandise imported into the United States for the year and afforded a market for 13.6 per cent of our total exports, against 26 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively, for 1924.

Japan with an aggregate of \$611,819,000, a gain of \$21,252,000 or 3.6 per cent, topped the list both as a consumer of American goods and a source of supply for Oriental products. Straits Settlements took second place in total trade with a total of \$325,162,000, an advance of \$170,032,000 or 109 per cent, but outranked all in the relative increase, this result being gained, however, only through the excessive value of imports. China followed with a total of \$304,036,000—including \$32,095,000 for Hongkong and \$3,794,000 for Kwangtung—a rise of \$31,937,000 or 12 per cent.

## PEKING TROOPS IN 12 DISTRICTS

For the purposes of better protection, Peking has been divided into twelve military districts to be patrolled by the troops of the 10th Division and 2nd Brigade of the garrison forces.

The prison camp at the Temple of Heaven when some 2,000 enemy soldiers and high officers are detained, is guarded by a Suiyuan Mixed Brigade.

## BELIEVES IN "JUDGE NOT" SO GIVES UP NIPPON JUDGESHIP

Tokyo, March 4.—Gekichi Imaizumi, sole member of the Yokohama judiciary to survive the great earthquake of 1923 when wrecked the courthouse, has resigned from the bench. He has long been an ardent Christian and has come to the conclusion that the command "Judge not" should be applied literally. Imaizumi will become a preacher in Tokyo.

## Chang-Feng Pact Not Materializing

**Opposition Of Kuominchun;  
Lu Chung-lin Wants To  
Fight It Out, Not Barter  
With Mukden**

Owing to the strong opposition of General Lu Chung-lin and General Sung Che-yuan, peace parleys between Fengtien and Kuominchun have suffered a serious setback. It is stated that General Chang Shu-sheng is returning from Mukden without any decision so that there is absolutely no hope for reconciliation between Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang. General Lu Chung-lin, on account of his recent successes over the combined Chihli and Shantung army, expresses his determination to fight his enemies, Wu Peifu and Chang Tso-lin, to the bitter end without peace negotiations with Mukden. In his telegram to General Li Min-chung, General Lu admits that the situation at the Luanchow front is serious; but he depreciates anxiety as sufficient reinforcements can be despatched there without difficulty.

## SUN YAT-SEN'S GREATNESS IS CHAMPIONING OF MASSES

(Continued from page 1)  
racial arrogance on the other.

**Hands Off?**  
"The slogan of the U.S.S.R. with regard to China is 'Hands Off China!' The Imperialists threaten both the U.S.S.R. and China. China and the U.S.S.R. will fight together until they triumph. The famous Zinoviev letter served as evidence that Sun Yat-sen succeeded in organizing one of the most oppressed nations of the Orient and that our enemies know that the Chinese people are not isolated in their struggle, but have and will continue to have the support of the revolutionary proletariat. The union between the proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the Orient is practically realized in China," said Trotsky.

**Fight Imperialism**  
In conclusion, he appealed to the international proletariat to prevent international imperialism from suppressing the Chinese revolution in the same way as it prevented the suppression of the Russian revolution.

A speech was delivered by Hu Han-min, who imparted reminiscences of the life of Sun Yat-sen, which were listened to with profound attention and respect by the great audience.

Speaking on behalf of the Moscow Committee of the Russian Communist Party, E. Yaroslavsky recalled the contribution made to the creation of the U.S.S.R. by the Chinese workers who fought in the ranks of the Red Army. "The U.S.S.R., which these brave Chinese

## Underneath She'll Have A Single Layer

London, February 20.—Feminine lingerie is making its last losing stand as a single garment combining stockings and underthing. This garment—a new one-price stocking-under-suit with straps at the top and stockings legs—will, with a pair of shoes and hat, for the complete costumes of the fashionable woman this spring.

Fifty-five seconds is all that will be required for dressing, say the experts. The rest of the two hours hitherto required may be devoted to the gentle art of making up. It is estimated that the stocking-lingerie combination will take thirty-five seconds to don, while new slip-on frocks will require but twenty second more. The conservative woman who is not satisfied with these garments, however, can wear one of the new spring costumes—separate skirt with jumper and coat combined forming the upper half.

## Japan Premier Urges Passing Of Labor Union Bill

**Hints That, Unsatisfactory  
As It Is, It Is Possibly Better  
Than Nothing; Opposes  
Revision**

Tokyo, March 15.—Atmosphere in and out of the House indicates that the Government is going to press the passage of the Labour Union Law, the only bill of an important nature which has not yet been considered by the House, in spite of the presence of various adverse criticisms even among the Government party members. Not a few members of the committee examining the government draft bill voice their opposition against numerous points, which are considered too conservative to be easily accepted by labour circles.

It must be recalled that the opposition against the enactment of the Labour Union Law, in its original draft, was the subject of fierce protest demonstration by the labour union circles recently. The progress of the examination of the bill in the House Committee has been very slow. A few observers have hinted rejection.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier and the President of the Kenseikai Party, is reported to have intimated to the staff members of his own party now examining the bill the desire that the investigation of the bill would be completed without delay so that it may be considered by the plenary session at the earliest opportunity.

The premier, further, pointing out the fact that if the original bill undergoes drastic modification in the committee the Upper House will bound to reject it has urged that the bill be taken up without serious revision. If the Government fails to pass this bill, its earnest desire to carry out the needed social policy will have been crashed, the premier declared.

to the Chinese workers, peasants and intellectuals, who fight valiantly for the liberation of China from the domination of foreign imperialism and internal reaction. The resolution further points out that the year following the death of Sun Yat-sen has witnessed the growth of the revolutionary forces of the country. "The Chinese Revolutionary Movement has become a great

## Filipinos Gloomy As Plan To Grow Rubber Abandoned

**Firestone Wrecks Hopes; Has  
Bought Rubber Land In  
Liberia; Land Laws In Is-  
lands Too Difficult**

Manila, February 16.—Harvey S. Firestone, son of the president of the Firestone Rubber interests, who passed through here on his way to Singapore, spread gloom through the Philippines by stating that his father's company had virtually abandoned whatever plans they might one day have considered for growing rubber in the Philippines. He pointed out that the Firestone concern had purchased more than 1,000,000 acres of rubber land in Liberia and said that this was being prepared for cultivation.

Harvey Firestone Jr. is accompanied by C. A. Myers, vice-president of the company, and also by three engineering experts. "For more than two years we had our rubber experts examining and testing land in the Philippines suitable for growing rubber," said Firestone. But when we attempted to acquire sufficient land for large scale development, the strict land laws of the islands forced us to look elsewhere.

"Since we have acquired our holdings in Liberia, where we found land very adaptable to rubber cultivation, our company has invested so much money that they do not deem it advisable now or in the near future to seek land in the Philippines."

## "HUNGER EXPERTS" DENIED PUBLICITY

Berlin, March 13.—The Berlin police forbids further exhibition of hunger professionals in glass-cases, the reasons being the recent big rush of new candidates who applied for licenses following the financial success of the hunger champion Jolly.

## Yang Wen-kai Refuses

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, according to Nanking advices, has definitely expressed his declination to accept the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. He has issued a circular telegram explaining his present stand and the circumstances which prevent him from accepting appointments of the Peking Government.

## REWARD MEN WHO KILLED ALEXANDER II FORTY-FIVE YRS. AGO

Riga, March 14.—Telegrams from Moscow state that, in connection with the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of Alexander the Second, the Soviet has given life pensions to all surviving participants in the murder, numbering about fifteen, all of whom were serving life sentences in Siberia until the revolution.

## Sun Chuan-fang Needs More Money

**Kiangsu Administrative Bud-  
get Too Limited; Will Pay  
Provincial Debt With Five  
Years**

Shanghai, Mar. 14.—General Sun Chuan-fang in receiving a delegation of prominent Kiangsu gentrymen, said that the present administrative budget of Kiangsu is too limited to meet expenses and he will try to increase it. He further said that the existing provincial debt of \$10,000,000 will be repaid in three or five years. Touching on the civil administration of the province, the Kiangsu leader declared that the Civil Governor will have a free hand in the conduct of civil affairs and that no one should be allowed to interfere with his work.

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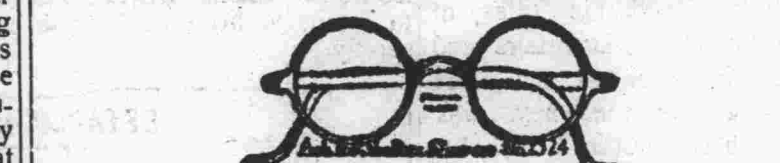
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**Chung Mei**  
The suicide of Wang Chun-fu, Director of the Cigarettes Tax Collection Office, was announced in the Chinese press yesterday. The dying man was found by his two concubines, according to the papers, who called his friends but when medical help arrived a half hour later he was dead.

**Growing Force**  
The meeting passed a resolution conveying hearty greetings

way of the liberation of China", says the resolution. The meeting also welcomed the establishment in Moscow of the Sun Yat-sen University as the most fitting memorial to the great leader and teacher of the Chinese revolution, and finally called upon the working class and public organizations of Moscow to continue to give their moral support to the Chinese revolutionaries residing in Moscow.

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## Students Urge Premier To Accept Ma's Resignation

**Union Explains Opposition To New Minister; Law School Protest Of Dean Continues**

**Chung Mei**  
Educational affairs continue in foment. The Premier Sunday noon received a delegation from the Peking Students Union who explained why that body opposed Ma Chun-wu as Minister of Education.

The Premier was urged to accept the resignation which Ma has already submitted, to which he replied that such matter was up to the Chief Executive. However, Premier Chia is reported to have promised that if the students would stick to their studies, he would do his best for the schools and would handle the question of the new minister according to the will of the educational circle.

After the interview with the Premier, the delegation visited the heads of the nine government schools asking their co-operation in the campaign against Ma. They also decided to address the Teachers' Union for the same purpose.

### Law University Row

At the same time the campaign in the Law University against the acting Chancellor Liang Lung appointed by the Ministry, continues. Backing the petition handed the Ministry of Education on Friday, another one was presented the Cabinet yesterday.

In that document the Students' Union of the Law University urged that Vice Minister of Education Chen should be instructed to withdraw his appointment of Chancellor Liang and at the same time pressure should be brought to bear upon Dr. Wang Chung-hui to assume his post as Chancellor.

## E.W. Scripps, U.S. Publisher, Dies At Sea, Aged 71

**Founded String Of Noted Newspaper; Won Wealth On Pro-labor Policies**

**United Press**  
New York City, March 13.—Edward Wyllis Scripps, founder of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain and interested in the United Press, died of apoplexy shortly after 10 o'clock tonight on board his yacht "Ohio" at Monrovia, Day, off the coast of Liberia.

Scripps was seventy-one years of age.

Although of late years he had taken no active part in the conduct of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, turning over his interest to his son Robert Scripps who operated the chain in cooperation with Roy W. Howard, the elder Scripps occupied a unique position in American journalism.

In his early years he was associated with Edward McRae in both the Scripps-McRae (later Scripps-Howard) papers and also the Scripps-McRae Press Association, which confined its news gathering and distributing efforts mainly to the Middle West. The Scripps News was a somewhat similar news agency operating on the Pacific coast.

All the papers took a somewhat liberal tone and most were avowed proponents of the laboring classes, though their stand

## Money Lack May Handicap China In World Exhibition

**Plan Ways Of Allowing Participation In June International Exhibition Without Using Up Government Funds**

**Kua Wen**

The International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia from June 1st of this year, will be one of the biggest ever achieved. Every country in Europe, with the exception of Russia, will participate. Japan has already signified her intention to share in the exhibition. China, after being invited by the United States, last year, decided to accept the invitation, following a conference of representatives of the Chinese Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Communications, and Education.

At the time of the conference, it was found that the figure of expenses would be in the region of \$1,300,000 Mex. The Chiao-tungpu has, in the meanwhile, decided to give up the scheme to construct a special section for China, which will save \$500,000. After securing the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the figure of total expenses is \$800,000, but on account of the existing financial stringency, the Central Government finds it difficult to raise even this reduced amount. However, the United States consider China as a nation of the greatest importance, and earnestly hope that she will participate at the exhibition. Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking, has more than once approached the Chinese Government in the matter, asking them to participate.

### To Co-operate

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has raised the proposal that merchants be allowed to exhibit at Philadelphia if they wish, but must do so under the supervision of the Chinese Government. This proposal was approved by the Cabinet. At the same time, Tapan Sun Chuan-fang suggested that the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien, make preparations to be represented at the exhibition. Kiangsu Province has decided to co-operate with the Central Government in this connection. A place has been selected in Shanghai, for preparations.

Regarding exemption from taxation, and like, and reduction of transportation charges, these matters are being considered.

Comparing the exhibition with that held at Panama fifteen years ago, the one to be held at Philadelphia should prove even more prosperous, for the former was under Government control, while wealthy business-men are backing the latter. As regards the commercial side—that is, the Chinese commercial side, there is the General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and other local chambers in South China, while in North China, there is the Association for the Development of Chinese National Products, and other organizations. They have all ad-

## TROTSKY SPEAKS AT SUN YAT-SEN SERVICE HELD IN MOSCOW

**United Press**

Moscow, March 13.—Leon Trotsky, in a speech here today at memorial services in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, said: "China's weakness must receive first consideration; then we can turn toward strengthening the weakness of Russia; for every stride forward in China strengthens the Soviet's position."

## INTEAVENTION UNLESS MINES REMOVED

**(Continued from page 1)**

coming and going, after having complied with the procedure demanded by the Kuominchun authorities.

### Navies To Meet

**Nippon Denpo**

Tientsin, Mar. 15.—Acting upon the instructions from their home Government, the navies of the Powers interested will shortly issue a joint warning to the Commander of the Kuominchun forces at the Taku Fort and the Commander of the Fengtien warships off Taku, demanding of them the assurance of free passage through the Taku Channel. The warning will point out that should not the demands be replied within the appointed time, the Powers will take free actions to meet the situation.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Commanders of the Navies of these Powers will sit in conference, to-morrow, and consider the measures to be taken by them when they should be induced to take the last action.

Four Shantung warships and two Fengtien ships are cruising off Taku and making a random examination of vessels coming in their sight.

### Kabata Threatens

Commander Kabata, who is in command of the Japanese Destroyer Flotilla, which has arrived in Taku, arrived in Tientsin this morning by the Destroyer "Fuji". With reference to the firing of his flotilla by the Kuominchun at Taku, Commander Kabata states that the Kuominchun was challenging Japan by firing at the ensign. He cannot leave the matter with impunity considering that the flotilla was fired on without reason and his officers and men injured. Commander Kabata is of the opinion that the abolition of the Taku Fort and the withdrawal of the guard army from the Peiho be demanded of the Kuominchun. Further it ought to be demanded of the Shantung army that its warships off Taku be quickly withdrawn.

## Confirm Report Of Chao's Resignation

**Left On The 11th; Successor Tang, Not Yet Reached Changsha**

**Reuter**

General Chao Hung-ti, Military Governor of Hunan, presented his resignation to the Hunan Provincial Assembly on the 11th instant, and stated that he had appointed General Tang Shang-chi to take over from him with the titles of Director of Interior Affairs and

## Taku Incident Results In Anti-Japanese Meeting

**Resolutions Passed Urging Resistance To Japan Aggression And Support Of Boycott**

**Chung Mei**

Anti-Japanese resolutions are reported to have been passed at a meeting held at the Tai Ho Tien under the chairmanship of Yu Shu-to yesterday on the subject of the Taku incident.

According to the newspaper reports of the public meeting, it was resolved to protest to the Japanese government, to urge the Kuominchun and the Wai-chiao Pu to deal with Japan forcibly, to circularize the country for unanimity against Japanese imperialism and a boycott against Japanese goods and lastly to seek the co-operation of Canton.

## Chiaotungpu Funds Low; Getting Only \$300,000 A Month

**Officials Perturbed; After April 1st, Permanent Passes To Be Suspended**

**Chung Mei**

The monthly income of the Ministry of Communications is only about \$300,000, according to the "Ching Pao" which states that the officials are greatly perturbed over the failure of funds to be received.

This sum is made up from the Peking-Mukden, Chiao-Tsi, Shanghai-Hangchow, Shanghai-Nanking and other railways as well as the postal surplus.

In view of the lack of funds, the paper reports the formation of a committee to take charge of the many demands for payment. One step toward increasing the income of the government railways has been taken by the Ministry which ordered that after April first all permanent railway passes issued to officers, employees and others in the railway administrations are to be suspended.

The authorities are further urged to deal with Japan on the ground that the Japanese navy should immediately withdraw from Taku, no Japanese naval vessel shall be permitted to sail in Chinese waters without permission of the local authorities, while the naval officer responsible for the incident should be punished and the Japanese apologize to the nation and people as well as compensating the Chinese loss.

The minutes conclude with the comment that unless these terms are agreed to, the Chinese people will sever relations with Japan.

## T. K. K. AND N. Y. K. TO BE ONE CONCERN

**Toho**

Tokyo, March 11.—Gigantic shipping merger, resulting in the creation of a huge steamship company with the capital of 106,230,000 yen will be completed on May 14th, when the two biggest steamship companies of Japan, namely, the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will have been amalgamated into a single concern to be known by the latter's name.

Immediately on realization of the project, the regular official mail service on the San Francisco, Hongkong, South American lines will be taken over by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN JAPAN HOUSE

**Nippon Denpo**

Tokyo, Mar. 13.—So threatening an atmosphere prevails in the House of Representatives that a few Members carried pistols with them yesterday. It is feared that dangerous incidents may break out at first opportunity with the result that a Public Prosecutor of the Tokyo Local Court was present, today, so that he may take immediate steps when such are required. He will continue to be present every day for the time being.

## Shensi Quieter

**Chung Mei**

Shensi conditions are reported to be quieting down, particularly around Sianfu, where the banditry has been put down. A telegram from Premier Chia to Liu Chih-chow, congratulates him on his work. The latter is expected to return to his office at Sian

## Boys Dormitories At Western Hills Orphanage Burn

**Four Hundred Orphans Taken To Other Quarters; Peking Fire Department Stops Further Ruin; Children Help Fight Fire**

**Chung Mei**

Fire gutted the boys dormitory of the orphanage at Hsiang Shan in the former Imperial Hutung Park at the Western Hills Sunday. Four hundred boys were compelled to be taken into other quarters as a result of the blaze which started just at noon.

Fanned by the high wind, the fire gradually swept around the building which is built in a square until the interior was all consumed and the roof fell in shortly after one o'clock. The remains continued to smoulder all afternoon, however.

As soon as the fire was discovered a telephone call was sent into Peking for the Fire Department and although the Hsiang Shan is seventeen miles away, the Peking department responded, however lack of water make any thing more than the saving of the other buildings impossible.

Foreigners who watched the fire were impressed by the way in which the young children, girls and boys, helped fight it. Small girls would run with hand basins and tea kettles of water to keep full the kerosene tins from which the walls were being kept wet with old fashioned fire syringes.

The orphanage is maintained through the efforts of former Premier Hsiung Hsi-jin and is said to take care of close to two thousand children. There was no loss of life due to the fact that the residents of the destroyed dormitory were at their meals.

Two hundred children of building is reported to have been destroyed as well as educational supplies and equipment. A considerable amount of property was salvaged from the building before the flame swept all the way round the four sides. Foreigners played a part in

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